INDIANA LEGISLATURE,

[Omissions and curtailments of this report for want of space in these columns will appear in an appendix to Volume XXIII of the Brevier oislative reports.]

IN SENATE. WEDNESDAY, April 8, 1885.

GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL. The Senate resumed consideration of the bill H. R. 479.

The item of \$8 000 for the bath, wash and dry house at the State Prison North being

Mr. PARKER: It seems to me \$8,000 for a bath house is a big figure. I move to amend by inserting the word "four" instead of

The amendment was rejected.

the appropriations for the State Prison North a proviso "that all specific appropriations herein made for additional buildings and machinery for the State Prison North shall be paid out of the earnings of said prison," being read-

Mr. WILLARD: \$118,000 was the amount earned last year by the State Prison North. | end of my speech. In this bill we have made a \$20,000 appropriation in addition to the \$85,000 for maintenance and repairs, leaving a surplus of earnings of \$13,000. The earnings have just been held over from year to year-that is the way on his own offspring.

Mr. BROWN moved to add "no such expenditure shall be made in any one year unless the earnings are sufficient to meet the

The amendment was agreed to. The committee amendment as amended

war war reed to. The amendment adopted by the Committee of the Whole adding \$400 for the State | their votes and vote to defeat this bill.

Horticultural Society, was agreed to. Mr. WILLARD moved to amend Section 3 by adding an additional exception, stating that all appropriations berein made for additional buildings, libraries and all specific Mr. Peterson appropriations, are made but for one year-

the fiscal year ending October 30, 1886. Subsequently, on motion by Mr. YOUCHE, the \$15,000 item for water sapply for the Insane Hospital was also excepted, as was also the extra appropriations to Bloomington and Purdue University.

reconsider the vote declaring that no ex- does not meet my approval, and, therefore, | liquor dealers having been read the third penditure shall be made in any one year, I vote "aye." unless the earnings are sufficient to meet | So the bill the same. It is desired these repairs shall go on now in 1885, and be paid from the earnings of 1884, some \$13,000 of which is on hand. This amendment provides the earnings used shall be those of 1885, which can not be obtained till the close of the year. Mr. FOWLER moved ineffectually-yeas,

8; nays, 32-to lay this motion on the table. The motion to reconsider was agreed to. Mr. BROWN withdrew the amendment the vote on the adoption of which was just

Mr. WILLARD to avoid ambiguity and definiteness, moved to insert instead of the | that this effort to change the order is not words "are hereby" the words "in Section 2 of this act." If these words "are hereby" are left in the bill there will be a double

Mr. YOUCHE: That makes confusion. I move as a substitute to strike out the word "bereby." The substitute was rejected.

Mr. YOUCHE: I think I can show the effect of this amendment will be to double these appropriations. [Reads and com-

Mr. McCULLOUGH moved that a select committee of three be appointed to frame the language so there can be no question. The motion was agreed to and the Lieu-tenant Governor appointed as said commit-

tee Messrs, McCuilough, Willard and MONROE, LAWRENCE AND ORANGE COURTS.

On motion of Mr. DUNCAN, of Brown, the bill [H. R. 565] to fix the time for holding courts in the Tenth Judicial Circuit was read three times under a suspension of the rules and finally passed by year 14,

Mr. FAULKNER: This is another of those lawver bills being passed by doublegeared lightning, but I am willing to help them, and I vote "aye."

THE GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. Willard and Mr. Youche withdrew their amendments, and the special committee recommended striking out the first six lines on page 33 of the printed bill, except the words "or so," and inserting after the word "out" in line 8 these words, "of any money in the State Treasury not otherwise | stock without reference to negligence. The appropriated."

The committee amendment was agreed to. On motion by Mr. WILLARD the consti tutional rule was suspended, so the bill may be read the third time now. The reading was commenced-

AFTERNOON SESSION

The reading was continued and the bill passed by yeas 34, nays 11.

Mr. BENZ, in explanation of his vote, said: There are several things in that bill too extravegant, and I did all in my power to prevent the extravagance, but as we must have an Appropriation bill I will vote

"aye." Mr. FAULKNER, when his name was called, said: There are a number of things in the bill I think are wrong. I did all I could to keep them out, but as one man | sidering the fact that it will not take effect can't have everything he wants, and I don't | till after publication of the laws. thing that a good exuse to vote against the bill, I vote "aye."

Mr. McINTOSH, when his name was called, said: I think there is at least \$100,000 more in that bill than there ought to be-

Mr. WILLARD: As Chairman of the Committee on Finance I have endeavored to keep the appropriations as low as necessary. As I bave stated it will create a deficiency of \$320,000 it it passes. I don't feel like going on record in favor of such a bill, so I vote

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Hendricks: I desire to change my vote and give the reasons. I recognize the fact that appropriations have | track in this State all but about 900 mites | to be made and that the majority are responsible for them; but when the Chairman of the Committee on Finance votes against a | ate. bill he has proposed, I desire to change my vote and vote "no."

Mr. HUSTON: For the same reason given by the Senator from Hendricks I desire to change my vote, I vote "no."

Mr. DRAKE: I desire my name shall be called again "No."
Mr. McCULLOUGH: Call my name. The Appropriation bills did not meet my judgment at all, but I notice the Republican minority yote for the largest appropriations as they came up, and if they want to make expenses of that kind I will assist, and vote

Mr. MARSHALL: Inasmuch as the Senator from Gibson (Mr. McCullough) has | in favor of any one it is in favor of the railcharged that the Republicans on this floor | road companies. There is only one way it have tried to make this bill as large as they | can be construed as constitutional, and that could, and as I, for one Republican, have | is it will be a police regulation. The effect tried to keep these appropriations down as low as I could, and I see they are yet alto- | they are already fenced there will be no way gether too large, I vote "no."

scalled, and said: Inasmuch as Sens- ing community a chance for their protec have done, I, too, will repent, and will vote

be again called, voted "no." Mr. HILLIGASS: I want to say this in reference to my vote: We have been at work several days on this bill; we have worked upon it in a committee of the whole Senate, and we have agreed upon this bill. I see a disposition on the part of one or two individuals to charge the responsibility of passing this bill upon the Democratic party. side of the House. I have no responsibility The committee amendment adding after | bill is the work of members of the Sanate, and the work of the Committee of the Whole. I want to say to Republican Senators upon this floor that they have acquiesced in the main in all the work upon the

Appropriation bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Willard affirmative, 21; negative, 26. in the chair): Does the Segator desire to change his vote?

Mr. HILLIGASS: I will tell you at the The PRESIDING OFFICER: If not, the

Senator is out of order. Mr. ADKISON: I want to say I changed my vote because the Chairman of the Com-

mittee on Finance (Mr. Willard) went back it has been heretofore. They exceed the appropriations and say their earnings chair): No, this bill is not the offspr ng of

the Chairman of the Finance Committee. Mr. HILLIGASS: Upon the call of the roll the Chairman of the Finance Commit- mittee with instructions to report at 10 mitte voted-he had a right to vote as he o'clock to morrow. It is now after 6 o'clock. pleased. He voted when his name was called, and he voted "no," as he had a ner-fect right to, but immediately following that comes an effort upon the Republican side of the Chamber, and five or six of them change

the right to make a speech when he has Mr. Zimmerman voted "aye."

Mr. Peterson voted "aye." Mr. SELLERS: I desire to say that this bill does not meet my approbation, but it has been prepared and passed by the House of Representatives, and amended by a ma-jority of this Senate. I desire to acquiesce in the will of the majority. I can not assume the responsibility of helping to defeat Mr. CAMPBELL, of St. Joseph, moved to | the General Appropriation bill because it

So the bill passed.

COLLECTION OF DELINQUENT TAXES. Mr. WILLARD: I move to suspend the regular order and take up House bill 543. That bill is more important than any bill | to say to his principal you must keep an orwhich has been before this body, not except- | derly house. ing the General Appropriation bill; for it proposes to put back the compensation to County Treasurers for collecting delinquent taxes to 6 per cent.

RAILROAD TRACK PENCES.

Mr. HUSTON: In the consideration of House bill 71 I have acted fairly. I hold heing urged by those friendly to House bill 71. I agree with the Senator as to the importance of the House bill 543, but the Sanate having repeatedly made the bill 71 a special order, it should not now be set aside. It is a bill clearly in the interest of the farmers and not unfair to railroad interests. I move to lay on the table the motion to sus-

pend the order of business. This raction was agreed to by year 27,

Mr. HUSTON moved that the Senate Committee amendments to the bill [H. R. 71] requiring railroads within six months to fence their tracks he ordered engrossed. It is similar to the laws in Illinois, Missouri, Iowa and Kansas, except it is much milder toward railroads.

Mr. MAGEE: This bill will be imposing a burden on railroad companies which they ean not meet. If this bill is to pass it should be amended to give further time. I move to strike out the word "six" and insert in lieu thereof "eighteen."

Mr. SMITH, of Jennings: I am not opposed to the bill in its right form. I am in favor of railroad corporations fencing their lines. I am constrained to believe this bill is in favor of large corporations and against small ones. On principles of equality and justice the doctrine of partition fences should apply to this bill. I don't mean that owners of property should fence one-half, but that there should be some equality in the matter of fencing railroad tracks. The owner of the real estate should contribute to the building of the fence. A railroad company is now liable for the killing of first section of this bill repeals that law. Another provision is clearly unconstitutional. No man has the right to enter upon the premises of another and commit any act without the privilege of the owner. The railroad corporations give more employment to the laborers than all other corporations combined. There is yet another feature in the bill the reverse of every law

on the subject in the State of Indiana. Mr. CAMPBELL, of Hendricks: I agree that six months is rather a short time, but eighteen months is too long; after the railroad company has had a reasonable time, the owner of the land adjoining should have the right to build the fence. The partition fence law was not made with referrence to the fencing of railroads. This bill gives ample time to build fences and cattle guards con-

Mr. HUSTON: This bill simply requires railroad companies to build fences where land is improved in six months, but has no emergency clause which pract'cally gives them nine months. It practically removes is that the Judiciary of the State \$100,000 more than is necessary, and I vote | all liability for the killing of stock where | the track is fenced. Then it gives the owner of land the right to fence where the railroad refuser, and allows the railroad sixty days to pay: then if the railroad tenders payment for the value of the fence within sixty days the claimant can not collect attorney fees. The farmers of Indiana have heretofore been building these fences, and it is but fair that railreads should hold up that end of the string now. Of the 3 500 miles of railroad are fenced. This bill, so fair, so just and so equitable, I trust will be passed by the San-

> Mr. CAMPBELL, of St. Joseph: I move to smend the amendment by striking out the word "eighteen" and inserting in lieu the word "twelve." I believe six months is too short and eighteen months too long a time to require these fencis to be built. The argument that there are some railroads upon which this bill will be a burden is the strongest argument to me why the bill should be passed, because if they are not able to build proves they are probably unable to pay for

stock they kill. Mr. WILLARD: While the amendment would relieve the bill of a dangerous feature, there is still an objection to this bill. If it is will be wherever roads are unsafe and where of securing pay for stock killed. I intro-Mr. THOMPSON asked that his name be | duced January 21 a bill that gave the farm- | mendation that it pass with amendments.

tors around me are going back on what they | tion. I sent it to the Agricultural Committee and it has never been reported back. That bill required action to be brought on Mr. ADKISON, asking that his name be again called: I understand that this Appropriation bill is the off spring of the Democratic party, but as its father sees proper to go back on its off spring, I vote "no."

Mr. RICHARDSON, desiring his name to be again called, voted "no."

The amendments do not go far enough.

The amendment to the amendment was a manual manual

The amendment as amended was also pass for want of a constitutional majority by agreed to by yeas 24, nays 22.

Mr. YOUCHE moved to amend by adding a Section 4. Nothing in this act shall change the liability of railroad corporations for steck kitled or injured on that railroad. Mr. McCULLOUGH: This bill would by implication repeal an existing law, as to

The changing started on the Republican all railreads at least that run through unenclosed lands. The amendment should be to shirk, and I don't desire to shirk. This | adopted. I am in favor of giving the farmer every right and every protection. Mr. HUSTON: I am heartily in accord

with the amendment. I demand the pre vious question. The Senate refused to second the demand for the previous question upon a division-

Mr. MAGEE: I can see no necessity for the amendment. Mr. McCULLOUGH: It would not do to pass this bill and repeal the law in force. I think this amendment prevents vicious leg-

islation in the bill. The amendment was agreed to by year 34, nsys 10. Mr. WILLARD moved to strike from the bill the allowance of attorney fees. While I am opposed to the bill if it is passed this pro-

vision should be eliminated from it. Mr. MAGEE: I move that this bill and all amendments be referred to a special com-Mr. HUSTON: I hope that motion will not prevail. The committee will doubtless report a cumbersome bill that will provoke as much discussion as this one will.

Mr. HILLIGASS: I think this motion attorneys and courts of the State. It allows ought to prevail. The only intelligent way | thirty instead of ten days' time for a tran-Mr. BENZ: I don't think the Senator has | is to refer this bill and amendments to a special committee. Mr. WEST: I hope the motion will not

The Senate then adjourned,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. WEDNESDAY, April 8, 1885.

LIQUOR DEALERS' SURETIES. Mr. William's bill H. R. 305 relative to the release of sureties on the bond of time, Mr. Williams explaining, said: The chief liability is the surety is liable for fines and costs. Where a man is keeping a disorderly house the surety should have the right

Mr. SMITH, of Tippecanoe: It is the clause, where he fails to get a bondsman then this liquor dealer, principal and all the bondsmen are acquit, that is objectionable.

Mr. WILLIAMS: Oh, no. Mr. 8MITH: This liquor selling is a privilege granted for which money is paid. I want to be careful not to release any obligations the principal or bondsmen have as-

Mr. TAYLOR: This bill ought to become a law. It provides for a release of sureties just as a person may be relieved from the bond of a criminal; and I think that is right. I I see nothing wrong about it. I think it a good bill and ought to become a law. Mr. STALEY demanded the previous

The House seconded the demand, and, under its operations, the bill passed by year 69,

Mr. PATTEN: I don't believe we have power to relieve sureties from the responsibilities attendant upon the license while it Mr. SMITH, of Tippecance: I am opposed

to the bill because of the possible danger in it, and I vote "no." The vote was then announced above.

So the bill passed.

APPELLATE COURT. The bill [8, 373] providing for the estab-Indianapolis, was reported back from the

committee without recommendation. Mr. BOOE moved to amend by striking out the section which provides that the judges shall be elected by the votes of the respective districts which they represent.

Mr. SMITH. of Tippecanos: I come from | and fry them in the usual way. a county like Marion that believes in a nonpartitan judiciary. I believe in such courts, but it this bill be amended so as to strike out the non-partisan features with which it comes from the Senate, I shall vote against the bill. It is my opinion that the judiciary can only be enthroned in the hearts of the people by its non-partisan character. All the people are interested in the courts, therefore the courts should represent the political opinions of the whole people. No other court can stand the test of favor. High qualifications, non-partisan characters and the representation of the people is the present and will be the future test of a judi-

Mr. BROWNLEE: I am in favor of the

bill as it came from the Senate. It is nonpartitan in its provisions, and with receive my support; but if the amendment is adopted, and the court is to be placed upon the level of politics, I am against it. The judgment of the people-those that do the voting and pay the taxes—demand that their courts shall be taken out removed from politics. 1 believe the better judgment of all men and Nation be removed from all political influence. The one thing that must be kept free from the slime and mud of politics is the bench, and for a non-partisan court I plead; and I notify the gentlemen that offer this amendment that if they succeed in incorporating it in this bill, by so doing they sound the death keell of the measure. The minority in this House will gladly give their support to this bill as it comes from the Senate, and share in the responsibility of its parange, but relieve it of its non-partisan features and the bill dies. I believe that so long as the judiciary of this country remain pure and incorruptible, the institutions we love are safe; and, believing that the best way to make and keep the beach pure and free from suspicion, is to make it non-partisan; and, believing that in this position I will be sustained by the people that honor me with a seat in this body, and by the best

sentiment in this State, I move to lay the amendment on the table. The motion was rejected by year 46, nays 47. The am endment was agreed to. Mr. LOYD moved to strike from the bill

the enacting clause. Mr. McMULLEN made an ineffectual motion-yeas 25, nays 58-to fay the motion on the table. The motion [Mr. Loyd's] was then agreed

to by yeas 56, nays 21.

FEES AND SALARIES. Mr. SEARS, from the special committee to which was referred the Cartwright fee and salary bill, reported it back, with the recom-

The House rejused to concur in the amend ments, and the pills were ordered engrossed

SUPREME COURT COMMISSIONERS. Mr. WILLIAMS bill [H. R. 506] to abolish the office of Supreme Court Commissioners, was read the third time, and passed by yeas

AFTERNOON SESSION. Mr. Overman's bill to prevent railroad companies from making extra charges where passengers fail to purchase tickets before getting on the train failed to

yeas 50, nays 43. SPECIFIC APPROPRIATIONS. The bill [H. R 487]-the Specific Appropriation bill-was read a third time and passed-yeas, 59; nays, 21.

WEATHER SERVICE. The bill H. R. 4881 to establish the Indiana Volunteer Weather Service and locating it at De Panw University, was passed-yeas,

VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATIONS. Mr. Robinson's bill [H. R. 14] to amend the act concerning voluntary associations formed for the purpose of insuring farm property, failed to pass for want of a constitutional majority-yeas, 41; nays, 29. COMMON SCHOOLS.

Mr. Overman's bill [H. R. 185] to amend Section 102 of the common school act failed to pass for want of a constitutional majority

-yeas, 47; nays, 26.

Mr. Smith, of Tippecance's, bill [H. R. 188] fixing the salary of the Superintendent of Public Instruction at \$2,500 and giving him cartain fees derived from cartificates of license, was defeated-yeas, 35; nays, 36. DECEDENTS' ESTATES,

ment and distribution of decedents' estates, was read a third time. Mr. STALEY explained that the bill simply makes one change in the existing law, and that is demanded by a great many

Mr. Staley's bill [H. R. 210] to amend Sec-

tion 210 of an act providing for the sattle-

script in probate proceedings to be taken to the Supreme Court.

The bill passed—yeas, 67; nays, 3. FISH PROTECTION. Mr. Linville's bill [H. R. 212] to amend Section 200 of the act concerning public offenses, was read a third time, the author explaining that the only change from the present law for the protection of fish, was that it allowed owners of private fish ponds to stock and replenish them by catching them with a seine or trap.

The bill passed-year, 51; nays, 22. THE PUNISHMENT OF WIFE BEATERS. Mr. HELMS moved that the House take up the bill [H. R. 557] providing for the punishment of wife-beaters by whipping

The motion was agreed to by year 38 nays 23, and the bill was read a third time, and under the operation of the previous question, the vote on its passage resulted ayes 42, nays 36.

Pending the roll call-Mr. BARNEY: I would be ashamed to go home to my constituents and tell them that we had to recognize the necessity for a law like this. I vote 'no." Mr. DEEM: I am glad to say that I live

in a section of the State where wife whipping is nuknown. If this bill should become a law it would be a step back toward barbarism. I vote "no." Mr. HARRELL: I regard it as unwise to put this law on the statute books, for it is

unconstitutional. Article 1, Section 16, of the Constitution provides that no cruel nor inhuman punishment shall be inflicted. I vote "no. Mr. HAYDEN: For the reason that I be-lieve that no punishment can be too severe nor no degradation too great for a man who

strikes his wife, I yote "aye." Mr. HELMS: As I believe in protecting the weak, who are not able to protect themselves, I vote "aye." Mr. ROBINSON'S bill [H. R. 169] to amend

Section 5 of the act providing for the taxation of dogs was read a third time and de feated by yeas 29, navs 43.

The House then adjourned. Royal Croquettes,-Roast a plump, tender chicken, and, when cool, chop the white meat as fine as possible, then pound to a smooth paste. Scald a sweetbread and remove the sinews. Fry it brown in butter, then let it cool. Pound it to a smooth paste lishment of an Appellate Court of five and add it to the chicken. Season to taste judges at an annual salary of \$4 000 each, at with pepper and salt, and add a well-beaten egg. Moisten it with rich cream, and work into a teaspoonful of flour to give it consistency. Stir it well over the fire until it becomes hot, then spread it upon a buttered dish to cool. Form the mixture into corkshaped croquettes, and egg, bread crumb,

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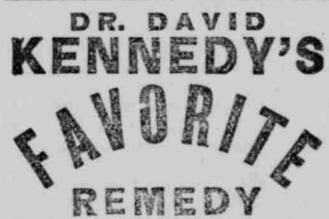
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throw off impurities. Prickly Ash Bittersaccompedally compounded for this purposa. They are mild in their action and effective as a cure: are pleasant to the taste and taken easily by both children and adults, 'ahen according to directions, they are a safe and pleasant curs for Byspepsla, General Debility, Habitual Constipation, Diseased Kidneys, etc., etc. Asc Blood Purifier they are superior to any other medicine; cleansing the system thoroughly, and imparting new life and energy to the inralid. It is a medicine and not an intoxicating bererages

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WORCESTER, Mass., March 23, 1884. Dr. D. Kennedy, Rondout, N. Y.: DEAR SIR-Until recently I have been for three years a sufferer from Sait Rheum. It followed upon an attack of Erysipelas, for which I was for a long time under medical treatment. I placed myself again in the hands of the physicians who did, I have no doubt, all that could be done. One

thing is sure, however, I was none the better for

all the medicine they gave me. The painful and unsightly disease made continual progress, until I began to fear I should never get rid of it. By means of one of those accidents that often result in so much blessing I had my attention called to your FAVORITE REMEDY, which I was told would surely do me good. I used it, and within a much shorter time than I would have believed possible. I received a permanent cure. I am now perfectly free from Salt Rheum. What a comfort this is, and how it places your wenderful medicine in my opinion, you may guess at, but never know. I keep it now constantly in the

house as a family medicine. Yours truly, MRS, DINAH PHAIR, Mrs. Phair sometime since went on a visit to Kansas, found a case of Salt Rheum, could not get FAVORITE REMEDY, sent to New York City for it, and cured the case.

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I am sixty-seven years old, and have lived in this (Hall) County all my life. Up to twenty-eight years ago I was regarded as the strongest man in the neighborhood—the most robust in health. In November, 1856, I had a long and serious spell of typhoid fever. It left me emaciated and a cripple in my right leg. At times that limb was swollen an enormous size, being twice as large as its nat-ural condition, and inflamed and angry in appearance. From my knee down small sores came, and at the ankle a large uncer came, which discharged poisonous matter. My whole system became infected. The doctors would patch me up for awhile, but the ulcer would never heal. The mercury and potash with which they dosed me brought on rheumalism and dyspepsia. I was an object of pity to all my friends. Some thought continued to grow worse, and for three years I have not worn a shoe. Hope had almost left me. Ewift's Specific was suggested, and I commenced is use at once. From the very first I began to feel better. I have taken thirty-six bottles, and the shadows which had darkened my life for twentyeight years have all been dissipated. The effect of the medicine has been wonderful indeed. To-day I am amble to attend to al! my farming interests, and to walk from one to five miles per day. I am satisfied that the disease is entirely broken up. and henceforth I am to be free from those terrible apprehensions and suffering which formerly made my life miserable. Swift's specific has done more for me in one year than ail the drug store medicine prescribed by physicians did in twenty-eight years, and I most cheerfully bear this testimony Ball County, Ga., Feb. 28, 1885,

From the Dissecting Room.

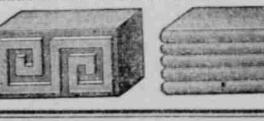
Having taken Swift's Specific for blood poison contracted at a medical college at a dissection, while I was a medical student, I am grateful to say that it gave me a speedy and thorough cure after my parents had spent hundreds of dollars or treatment. My arm was swollen to twice its usual size, and as nothing helped me I was desrairing of ever being cured. But hearing of the 8. 8. 8., I bought a bottle, little thinking I would derive any benefit from it. I began taking it regularly, and soon the swelling began to go down and the arm ceased to pain me. I continued its use, and after taking eight bottles was thoroughly AUGUSTUS WENDELL, Newark, N. J. Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.



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